

The Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto.

Powell's picture of this event, painted by order of Congress for the vacant panel in the rotunda of the capitol, which is now on exhibition in the Court-House, and is really a work of art which should be seen by every person of taste, has excited some curiosity in regard to its history, a short sketch of which will lead to a better understanding of the picture.—We condense from Bancroft.

It had even been believed that the depths of the American continent at the North concealed cities as magnificent and temples as richly endowed as any which had been plundered within the limits of the tropics. Filled with this idea, Ferdinand De Soto, the companion of Pizarro, in the conquest of Peru, solicited and obtained from Charles V., of Spain, the government of the Island of Cuba, with absolute power over the immense territory to which the name of Florida was still vaguely applied, and in 1538 he sailed from the port of San Lucar de Barremeda, in Spain, at the head of six hundred men in the bloom of life, the flower of the Peninsula.

In May, of the following year, his fleet anchored in the bay of Spiritu Santo, in Florida. After many wanderings in the ineffectual search for treasures which did not exist, the Spaniards waited at Pensacola harbor until the next spring, when they again commenced their search, traversing portions of what is now Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. In July of that year, (1540,) they had a great fight with the Indians near Mobile, in which two thousand Indians are said to have perished, and many of the Christians, who also lost their baggage. In the beginning of 1541 the Spaniards had another Indian fight with the Chickasaws in the upper part of the now State of Mississippi, and came very near being defeated. De Soto still struggled westward, and on the 25th of April, 1541, came to Indian settlements on the banks of the Mississippi. He was the first of Europeans to behold the magnificent River, which rolled its immense mass of waters through the splendid vegetation of a wide alluvial soil. The lapse of more than three centuries has not changed the character of the stream; it was then described as more than a mile broad, flowing with a strong current, and by the weight of its waters, forcing a channel of great depth. The Spaniards were guided to the Mississippi by natives, and were directed to one of the usual crossing places, probably at the lowest Chickasaw Bluff, not far from the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, say twenty or thirty miles below the mouth of the Arkansas River.—The scene is thus described by Bancroft:

"The arrival of the strangers awakened curiosity and fear. A multitude of people from the Western banks of the river, painted and garbed with great plumes of white feathers, the warriors standing in rows with bows and arrows in their hands, the chiefs, sitting under awnings as magnificent as the artless manufactures of the natives could weave, came rowing down the stream in a fleet of two hundred canoes, seeming to the admiring Spaniards, 'like a fair army of galleys.' They brought gifts of fish and leaves made of the fruit of the persimmon. At first they showed some desire to offer hostility, but soon becoming conscious of their relative weakness, they ceased to defy an enemy who could not be resisted."

About a month after, the Spaniards crossed over; and after traversing the Western wilds in all directions, in the vain search for gold or plunder, Soto and the remnant of his band again returned to the Western bank at a point where the Red River empties into it; broken in spirit and saddened by disappointment, the stern Captain sickened and died on 21st May, 1542—and his followers, to conceal his death, sunk his body in the middle of the Mississippi. His remaining soldiers attempted to make their way overland to Mexico, but failed, and finally succeeded in reaching their fellow-countrymen there, by means of frail brigantines, without decks, built by themselves on the Mississippi.

This State.

If "no news is good news," then the news from the interior of North Carolina is very good, for we can find none at all. It is true that the Concord Gazette, of the 18th, copies from an Asheville News of an unknown date, an account of the mortal shooting of one Evan Suttle, on "Tuesday last." This is too long past and too indefinite to be considered news.—The Raleigh papers contain not an item of local intelligence, but the Editors are in raptures over Madame Siminski, who is playing on the flute, for the delectation of the people of the city of oaks.—The rasals talk as if they would all willingly be flutes if the Madame would only press them to her lips like she does the one she plays on.

The canvass begins to warm up a little, but still it cannot be considered in full blast until the Democratic Convention shall have met and placed a candidate in the field. The Register is mistaken in saying that this paper some time since "permitted its indignation to rise full high up to fever heat, at the idea that General Dockery should dare mix with his fellow-citizens, and give them his opinions, before the loco-foco nominee, yet in embryo, may start out." We don't believe we have said anything about it. We don't know that General Dockery is going to do anything of the kind. We hope, for the sake of courtesy and common decency, that he will not, and that he if not his sapient advisers—such as the Editor of the Register—may see the propriety of waiting for his competitor. We are much mistaken if a contrary course would not damage him with his own party in this section.

Assessment of Taxes for 1853.

The Court having amended the assessment of Taxes for the year 1853, previous to its adjournment on Saturday last, we republish the statement in a corrected form, as follows:

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.	
White Poll,	194
do. Poor,	25
do. School,	25
do. Jail and Bridge,	30
.....	945
Black Poll, same as above,	94
do. Patrol,	5
.....	\$1 02
LAND.—\$100 VALUATION.	
County,	51
School,	6
Jail and Bridge,	5
.....	24

In addition to the above State Taxes are as follows:

On the White Poll,	20
do. do. for Lunatic Asylum,	54
Black Poll same as above,	6
\$100 Valuation of Land,	6
do. for Lunatic Asylum,	12

In addition to the above Taxes levied by the County Court, the Commissioners of Wilmington have levied, for town purposes, 62½ cents on the \$100 valuation of Real Estate, and \$1 25 on the Poll, within the limits of the town.

Inspectors' Annual Returns.

The following table exhibits the returns of the Inspectors of country produce, for the year ending 13th March, 1854, as rendered to the County Court, during its session last week. Some of the Inspectors had not handed in their returns to the Clerk.	
Turpentine, bbls.,	289,408
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.,	33,163
Tar, bbls.,	35,713
Cotton, bales,	1,360
Rice, tierces,	3,124
Timber, feet,	15,254,092
Lumber, do.,	9,280,021
Oil, bbls.,	21

We publish to-day a series of resolutions passed by the "Unity Division S. of T. No. 149," which have been sent to us for that purpose. We need hardly say that while respecting the motives and objects of the temperance associations, we cannot be understood as endorsing the third resolution, which seems to pledge the members to vote for no man for the Legislature, at the coming election, who is not known to be in favor of prohibition; for various reasons, but chiefly, because a fully attended and openly held meeting of the Democratic citizens of this county has called a convention to assemble here on Tuesday of next June court—to which delegates will be chosen from the various captain's districts throughout the county. It is in the power of the friends of prohibition, if they indeed compose the majority of the voters of the county, to have their views in this regard respected, as it is the duty of representatives to express the known wishes of their constituents, and we think none will contend that a representative is otherwise bound. That in questions of this kind, the known wishes of the majority should influence those chosen as representatives, we fully believe, as we also do, that upon reflection, all good democrats will seek for such expression through the medium of the party by whose principles they concur, and with whose organization they have been accustomed to act. We take it for granted that if such expression is in favor of action in this matter, it will be regarded in the light of instructions to that effect, and, on the other hand, if it is not, that few will wish to insist upon a course which must be without effect, as being opposed to that public opinion from which it must receive its sanction, and upon which the efficiency of any law must depend. Every person must, upon calm consideration, feel that any attempt of a minority to control or dictate to a majority will create a reaction disastrous to the final success of the objects it has in view.

We make these remarks neither as the friends nor opponents of prohibition. The Democratic party is neither a Temperance nor Anti-Temperance party. It has known and defined principles of political action which its members recognize as tests of political faith. Upon questions which are not of party obligation, the will of the majority is the only rule which can be safely followed, and this expressed in the open and authorized modes of its party organization. We feel confident that there is a feeling of harmony and conciliation abroad, which will prevent divisions in its ranks, and which will arrange all questions in the manner really most acceptable to the majority of the people. We all know that honest differences of opinion exist with reference to the whole question of legislation upon the subject of the trade in liquor, and also that, even among those who are plainly in favor of such legislation, there are also differences as regards the extent to which it should be carried. Is not the position of things such as to call for the exercise of much prudence, moderation and forbearance upon all hands, so that the contest of opinion which may arise, shall be free from bitterness or strife, and their results may be production of permanent good? For that there are evils to be reformed is too generally conceded to tempt any one to hazard a denial.

The Black Warrior affair still continues to occupy a considerable space in the discussions and speculations of the newspaper press. The steamship Princeton sailed from New York on the 20th with sealed orders. It is supposed that she is destined for Havana, with instructions to the American Consul.—The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on the 19th, with dates from Havana to the 14th inst., up to which time the Black Warrior was still in possession of the authorities, and her officers and men remained on board the United States steamship Fulton. The manifest of the Crescent City was rigorously examined on her outward trip, and the strictest compliance with all the regulations of the port alone saved her from being involved in similar difficulty. Her passengers were prevented from going ashore to gratify their natural curiosity by the prospect of manifold and vexatious annoyances from the Spanish officials.

Three of the vessels of the French Squadron, under Admiral Duquesne, had left Porto Rico for the Island of Cuba. The admiral, it is said, has tendered his services to the Captain General in case of any expeditions coming from the United States. We think this is hardly likely, unless by such is meant unauthorized expeditions. The French would hardly care to embroil themselves with the government of the United States, at the very commencement of a serious European war. In this connection, however, the rumor which we find in the Washington and Baltimore papers in regard to the conduct and reception of the French Minister is significant. It seems that the Minister thought proper to wait on Mr. May and demand an explanation of the President's communication to Congress, touching the affair of the Black Warrior and the Cuban authorities, which he was pleased to term an extraordinary production on the part of our government. Governor May very properly refused to entertain any communication or explanation with the government of France, or any other authority save the Representative of Spain, and demanded to be informed under what shadow of right or usage the government of France could pretend to interrogate him on a subject in which France was apparently uninterested. Such is the story, and there appears no reason to question its accuracy.

What may be the course which Spain will pursue in this matter, it is impossible to say. Of course Mr. Soule will demand satisfaction and indemnity for the outrage upon the interests of American commerce. It has been usual for the Court of Madrid to delay and procrastinate. The reports of the officials had to be received from Cuba, and perhaps after all, some additional information had to be sent for, involving irritating delays and losses. It may be that, under existing circumstances, some prompter method will be resorted to; but, at any rate, every body must feel that the main object of negotiations on the part of the United States will be the establishment of some responsible executive power in Cuba, whereby questions of this character can be settled without the delays of a recourse to the home government. We alluded to this point some two weeks since, and we are confirmed in our views by noticing that the same opinion is generally entertained by the best informed journals. We have no doubt that Mr. Soule has been, or will be, instructed to press this upon the Cabinet of Madrid, and, if necessary, to insist and demand it.

Fire in New Orleans—Loss of Life.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., a destructive fire broke out at the corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, New Orleans—the centre of trade. It destroyed some nine stores, involving a loss estimated at \$350,000, on which there are insurances to the amount of \$228,000—all in New Orleans companies, with the exception of \$16,000 in Philadelphia.

The Canal Bank was often on fire and was severely scorched, but preserved through the exertions of the firemen. We regret to learn that Daniel Woodruff, Esq., President of "the Exempt Fireman's Benevolent Association," was killed by the falling of a wall.

From Mr. Whitaker, we have Gleason's Pictorial for this week. Price 6 cents.

Judge Bronson.
It turns out that the New York Evening Post mis-represented Ex-Collector Bronson in placing him among the opponents of the Nebraska Bill. The quotation it gave from a letter of his, to support its assertion, was from one written in 1848, and, of course, had no reference to the present question; so that, in fact, the Post was guilty of premeditated and intentional falsehood and misrepresentation. Bronson has written to Judge Douglas, giving his warm adhesion to the measure.

We have no affection for some of the "Hards," nor any admiration for their factious course, but nevertheless justice should be done. Many of the Southern papers were led into error by the contemptible lying of the Free Soil Post. We do hope that if that rascally affair yet enjoys any of the government patronage, in the way of advertisements, it will be withdrawn from it. Wm. C. Bryant ought to have more self-respect than to allow his name to give currency to such despicable enmities as the Post propagates. For such aberrations he can hardly plead a "poetical license."

We are not "anxious" but it would still gratify a reasonable curiosity if some of our Whig contemporaries were so good as to enlighten the public with regard to that famous congressional caucus which brought about the nomination of General Scott, and also refused to endorse the compromise, which caused leading Whig members to withdraw after protesting against such action. If the history of the times does not lie very much General Alfred Dockery, the gubernatorial nominee of the recent Whig convention, was the Secretary of that most redoubtable caucus. Where is now Mr. Mangum? Politically dead—killed by his manoeuvres, then Mr. Dockery went as far in the offence, considering his ability for mischief, as Mr. Mangum. Why should one be ostracized and the other made so much of? "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." What is right in Mangum's case cannot be wrong in Dockery's; and besides, it would be an honor to General Dockery even to fall in the company of Willie P. Mangum, as he no doubt thought, when making a fool of himself in the same illustrious company.

The Platform—The Bad Plank.

Under the above heading the last Greensboro Patriot contains an article upon that feature of the resolutions of the Whig State Convention, which goes for a convention to amend the constitution, yet offers to limit the convention so called as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

Such restriction the Patriot looks upon as ridiculous. It insists upon the convention, if one should be called being free and open, with full power to change the basis or anything else. In fact, it goes as the great body of Western Whigs do, for a convention chiefly for the purpose of changing the basis; and depend upon it, if a convention should be called, that would be its effect and tendency. Mark our words—the assembling of the convention proposed by the Whig party would be a death blow to the present basis and to the equality of the different sections of the State.

The War in Europe.

The statement of the London Times to the effect that the ultimatum of the Western powers had been forwarded to St. Petersburg, requiring the Czar to evacuate the principalities on or before the 30th of April, and give an answer to the demand, within six days, is considered upon all hands as official, and leaves no doubt of the early commencement of actual hostilities, which are named as the alternative in case of the refusal of Russia to accede to such demand. That she will not accede is certain.

Austria and Prussia it appears are to join with France and England, and thus the last hope of the liberal party is at an end, since, beyond question, the price of Austria's adherence has been the guarantee of her Hungarian and Italian possessions. It is also said that Austria is to occupy the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Servia, with what ulterior views it is impossible to say. May it not be fairly questioned whether these provinces are not also part of the price of her adherence, and if so, how much better will it be for Turkey to be plundered by Austria under the name of friendship and alliance than by Russia in open war?

The vacillating course of the western powers has not been produced by a fear of Russia, nor is their present warlike attitude assumed in the interests of Turkey or of justice. Their fear was that the outbreak of hostilities might endanger the stability of existing despotisms, and no step has been taken until such an alliance of these despotisms has been made for mutual support as may and probably will render any popular effort abortive. Of course, war is not made against Russia because of her injustice to Turkey, but from a dread of her rising power. Of Austria no such dread exists, and she, although just as bad as Russia, is bribed and guaranteed into a support of the Anglo-French alliance, and it appears very likely, that she as a friend will be allowed to commit that robbery upon Turkey, which is forbidden to Russia as an enemy.

Odd Rumor.—Last week a rumor got afloat in Montreal that a place had been discovered, through the interception of a letter intended for the Russian Government, for the invasion of Canada by a Russian army, by way of the United States. Ridiculous as the whole thing must appear, it seems that the Canadians were frightened half-way out of their boots.

Hon. Ker Boyce.—A well-known and prominent citizen of Charleston, died at Columbia on Sunday night last the 19th inst. As a merchant in Charleston, Mr. Boyce had accumulated one of the largest fortunes in the State. He had represented the City in the Senate and House of representatives of the State, and was President of the Bank of Charleston up to the time of his death, we believe. He was in his 65th year.

Dead at Last.—On the 31st of the present month the names of Sir John Franklin and his companions are to be stricken off the roll of the British Navy as dead. Almost time, we should think.

A Kiss.—The Liquor Law in Massachusetts it seems has two sections which conflict with other laws strangely. One prohibits the selling of liquor under a penalty, and the other makes it incumbent on the Sheriff to sell all liquor seized in violation of the law. The Sheriff of Suffolk county was recently arrested and committed to prison for selling liquor in pursuance of one provision of the law and thereby violating another.

See we it stated in the papers that WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of North Carolina, sailed in the Andes on Saturday last as bearer of despatches to our minister near the Court of Madrid. These despatches we presume have reference to the affair of the Black Warrior.

We hardly know of a more pleasant appointment, and are pleased that it has been conferred upon Mr. WINSLOW. Without any very serious interruption of his professional business, it will afford him a favourable opportunity of observing the state of things in the old world at a very interesting crisis in the history of Europe.

They had quite a heavy shock of an earthquake at Macon, Ga., on the 30th ult. It lasted thirty seconds.

Commercial Conventions.

At the risk of being thought unpatriotic or something of the kind, we must freely confess ourselves sceptical in regard to the various commercial conventions which have been called and of which we have heard so much throughout the South and Southwest, of late days, from those sections which may expect, in some way to turn them to their own advantage. A convention assembled some time ago at Memphis, and for the life of us, we could not discover and have not yet discovered a particle of good which has resulted from it or which is likely to result from it.—True, a good many resolutions were passed expressive of opinion, but not indicative of action—true, also, New Orleans and Baltimore and other places put forth their claims to the character and position of the Emporium of the South, and Memphis insisted that she should be the starting point for any railroad intended to connect the waters of the Mississippi with the shores of the Pacific, and then the convention, after much talking and some drumming for trade, adjourned; and the next convention is to be in Charleston, and so far as human foresight can discover is likely to adjourn with about the same results. Charleston and Baltimore are trying to stretch their arms to the valley of the Mississippi, and thus draw off trade from New Orleans, which is just the same, neither more nor less, with what the Northern Cities are doing. Charleston, New Orleans and Baltimore are open and avowed rivals and competitors, and in a convention the only mutuality among them will be a mutual desire to overreach each other, and to honey foggle other southern towns into allowing themselves to become their tenants. Baltimore for instance, has for some time been talking of a league of the cities of the Chesapeake—in plain terms a merger of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the rest in Baltimore: Charleston may talk of the interest of "Carolina," that is to say of such portion of North and South Carolina as will acknowledge her supremacy, while at the same time her press teems with the evidences of irritation and ill-feeling towards a work carried on by a sister town in favor of all the discouragement she should offer;—the Manchester Road. To preserve North Carolina from being made merely a strip of land between two States, it has been a matter of more immediate necessity to guard against the encroachments of her next door neighbors than her more distant competitors at the North. The feeling of State pride and individuality in her commercial relations which her trustees have striven to awaken, and which her present progress is fast building up, is quite as likely to be weakened or strengthened by a participation in conventions by which we can have nothing to gain, and may possibly not escape loss.

Trade is selfish. It neither asks nor grants favors. All that we may be able to achieve must be the rewards of energy and prudence, not the boon of concession. And we stand not alone in this respect. It is the inevitable condition of success, with which all must comply.

The difficulty with all conventions to be composed of so many discordant elements having so many differences of local interest, is that as soon as the field of vague generalities has been gone over, and anything real, tangible and practical is sought to be accomplished, the tug of war commences—the beautiful harmony of the generalities is at an end—every local interest bristles up in self-defence—the pet projects of the bigger places for swallowing the littler places "for the good of the cause" begin to "stick out," and—that's all.

Southern commerce must be built up elsewhere, as we begin to understand that it must be built up in North Carolina—by stimulating production through the means of cheap and convenient avenues to market and markets by making them the outlet and inlet for prosperous sections of country. These, and such like, are the means, and not talking conventions.—What convention that has assembled with a big name would have taken any other interest in North Carolina works than to see how they could be tapped and diverted to the benefit of her neighbors. If there have been such, we have not heard of them.

The New Hampshire Election.

After a great many contradictory statements and reports, it finally turns out that the Democrats have carried both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature, and also, succeeded in electing their governor, by a clear majority over all the coalitions.

It has been something strange, and not a little unpleasant, to notice the tone of exultation in which many southern whig papers, and, among these, all our North Carolina contemporaries, of that party, have chosen to announce the supposed defeat of the administration in the President's own State. Could they have for a moment reflected, or once thought of the character of the opposition over whose triumph they were rejoicing? Did they not know that it was an open, an avowed coalition of Whigs and Abolitionists, precisely similar to that which some years since defeated the regular Democratic party, and forced John P. Hale into the Senate of the United States? Did they not know that the rallying cry of that coalition was opposition to the Nebraska Bill? All this they must have known, and yet their party prejudices led them to take sides with this miserable coalition, against the party of the administration.

It is almost a pity that the facts of the case turn out so as to cut off further rejoicings, else would we commend to our Whig contemporaries the following piece of harmonious sweetness from Greeley's Tribune:

ALL HAIL, NEW HAMPSHIRE!—It looks again as though there would be a North. Democratic New Hampshire has repudiated the Nebraska villain by repudiating its anti-slavery party. The party of Fremont and Douglas have lost even that State, in which, of all northern members of the Union, such a revolution could be best looked for. This glorious and cheering fact unexpected and for the past few days altogether unlooked for even by the friends of freedom, must strike the conspirators at Washington as with the hand of avenging justice. In the popular branch of the legislature the united free-soilers and whigs have a sure and sufficient majority. No slavery extension, no repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, no Williams or Norris, can hope to be heard at Washington as a senator from that State for years to come. Thank God that this foul treason, this wanton invasion of the rights of freedom, is thus decisively repudiated by the people at the first State election where it could come before them for judgment.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Steamer J. L. Avery. from New Orleans, for Cincinnati, struck a snag on the afternoon of the 9th, and sunk in two minutes, in sixteen feet water. The loss of life could not be less than sixty persons. There were about two hundred and fifty persons on board when the catastrophe occurred. The survivors lost everything.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., at an excavation on the Central Railroad, near Mt. Moriah, an embankment caved in, overwhelming one of the laborers at work underneath. He was extricated with a broken thigh and several internal injuries. He is now in a critical state. His name is not given.

Shooting Case.

A sailor, named John Sullivan, was shot in the street Sunday evening, by a man named Hogg. The ball entered his side about two inches below the scapula, and followed the course of the ribs towards the chest. Sullivan is still alive. Hogg was arrested and lodged in jail.

The cause of the difficulty we have not learnt.

The "Know Nothings."

For some time past, as many of our readers may have noticed, the papers, principally at the North, have spoken of the operations of a secret Order under the above rather curious name. In some municipal elections at the North and East they have been sufficiently strong to hold the balance of power, and in one or two cases have succeeded in electing their candidates. About their organization and objects, some mystery existed, although they were generally believed to be "native American" and anti-Catholic. The New Orleans True Delta gives the following revelations of the principles, intentions, rules, regulations, signs, pass-words, &c., &c., of the new "Order," which it has every reason to believe entirely and minutely accurate. The True Delta says:—"The objects of the 'Know Nothings' are twofold—part religious, part political; and the ends aimed at, the disfranchisement of adopted citizens, and their exclusion from office, and perpetual war upon the Catholic religion. With these for cardinal principles, the qualifications for membership and brotherhood are easily determined."

1st. The applicant for admission to a "wigwam," must be a native born citizen, of native born parents, and not of the Catholic religion.

2d. To renounce all previously entertained political leanings, and co-operate exclusively with the new order.

3d. To hold neither political, civil, nor religious intercourse with any person who is a Catholic; but, on the contrary, to use all available means to abolish the political and religious privileges he may at present enjoy.

4th. That he will not vote for any man for office who is not a native citizen of the United States, or who may be disposed, if elected, to place any foreigner or Catholic in any office of emolument or trust—the latter not being, in the opinion of "Know Nothings," a credible witness, in any case, save where the oath is administered by his priest.

The "pass words" of the "Know Nothings" are as follows:—"The applicant raps at the outer door an indefinite number of times, asking at the close, in a low, whispering voice, 'What meets here, to-day, (or night, as the case may be)!' The interrogated immediately replies, 'I don't know,' to which the applicant for admission responds, 'I am one who must forthwith be admitted to a second door, at which he gives four distinct raps, when the door being opened, he whispers to its attendant, 'Thirteen,' and then advances into the body of the lodge."

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For some time past, as many of our readers may have noticed, the papers, principally at the North, have spoken of the operations of a secret Order under the above rather curious name. In some municipal elections at the North and East they have been sufficiently strong to hold the balance of power, and in one or two cases have succeeded in electing their candidates. About their organization and objects, some mystery existed, although they were generally believed to be "native American" and anti-Catholic. The New Orleans True Delta gives the following revelations of the principles, intentions, rules, regulations, signs, pass-words, &c., &c., of the new "Order," which it has every reason to believe entirely and minutely accurate. The True Delta says:—"The objects of the 'Know Nothings' are twofold—part religious, part political; and the ends aimed at, the disfranchisement of adopted citizens, and their exclusion from office, and perpetual war upon the Catholic religion. With these for cardinal principles, the qualifications for membership and brotherhood are easily determined."

1st. The applicant for admission to a "wigwam," must be a native born citizen, of native born parents, and not of the Catholic religion.

2d. To renounce all previously entertained political leanings, and co-operate exclusively with the new order.

3d. To hold neither political, civil, nor religious intercourse with any person who is a Catholic; but, on the contrary, to use all available means to abolish the political and religious privileges he may at present enjoy.

4th. That he will not vote for any man for office who is not a native citizen of the United States, or who may be disposed, if elected, to place any foreigner or Catholic in any office of emolument or trust—the latter not being, in the opinion of "Know Nothings," a credible witness, in any case, save where the oath is administered by his priest.

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